MR. IRELAND'S BOOK-THE TIMES-CARLYLE FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Alexander Ireland's "Ralph Waldo Emer-(London : Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) appeared con" (London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) appeared come time ago in a second edition. It is the sort of book which I should have thought likely to be republished in whole or in part in America, whether by piratical or other processes. For what is it you all seem to care so much for if not details about famous men? Well, here is volume containing more details about Emerson in England than all other volumes together, and Emerson in England was in some of his most interesting moods. But I do not hear that any American publisher has thought it worth his while to buy, or even to steal, Mr. Irelaud's entertaining miscellany. The the author was the intimate friend, host, and to some extent the Boswell of Emerson. He has collected much information about him and produced it in a readable and sometimes admirable form. Portions of it, no doubt, have appeared already in America. Mr. Ireland writes primarily for an English audience. His chief desire is to make Emerson, whom in the good and right sense he worshipped, better known to England. But there is a great deal here which is new to Americans also. The pertrait prefixed to the volame, taken when Emerson was seventy-one, is signed, "In great haste, but greater love, yours, R. W. Emerson "- of itself quite enough to denote the affection in which Mr. Ireland was held by the great man to whom he has raised this memorial. The acquaintance between them dated back to 1833, the year when Emerson was first in Europe, then an unknown man, so wholly unknown that the Edinburgh citizen to whom he had letters did not think it worth while to interrupt his professional duties in order to show the young American the old town he had come to see. Emerson was "handed over".
to Mr. Ireland, and in this chance way their relations began. Mr. Ireland had the good sense to write out some recollections of this first talk, Em- | Emerson as a pupil of his own obviously never ocerson's advice helping him. Here, therefore, are recorded some of the very first opinions and impressions of Emerson; and very profitable it is Emerson himself committed to print. There is a son and Carlyle, Persons not otherwise remarka sentence at the outset which shows how early and selves, "After reading Cotton's racy English," he on Carlyle, Wordsworth and others are partly from Mr. Ireland's memory, partly from Emerson's own with men of far less power who had greater insight into religious truth"; which brings vividly before us the young Emerson still minister of a Unitarian

A notice appears in to-day's Times of Mr. Ireland's book and Mr. Conway's ("Emerson at Home and Abroad") together, correctly describing the latter as the work of a disciple aiming rather at expounding his master's doctrines and at attracting fresh worshippers to the shrine than at any coldly entical estimate of his work, its sources and its limitations. This reviewer, by way of readjusting the balance, proves that he can be both critical and cold. His comment on the high pitch of the language often used about Emerson is just enough, | all for his style " was the decisive retort. G. W. S. and Emerson himself would have been the first to protest against the superlatives heaped upon him. But the judgment of the writer is not altogether wrong as regards Emerson's influence on the thought and life of his own countrymen :

thought and life of his own countrymen:

Emerson certainly had genius, and a message for his generation. What he had to say was exactly suited to the needs of a society in which the old bonds of Puritan dectrine and discipline were beginning to be found too rigid for the changed circumstances ander which America was just starting on its career of unprecedented expansion. Moreover, his clearness of vision, the unquestioned stamp of original and unborrowed thought which his utterances bore, and the pure if somewhat cold grace of his style, had as great an attraction for European readers as for American.

Whether, as our critic proceeds to say, Emerson's

Whather, as our critic proceeds to sav, Emerson' influence on Europe is but small, is a question not to be answered off-hand. Mr. John Morley once remarked of Mill that every rising journalist quoted him and some even read him. Emerson's relation to the rising ion realist in England may be less close, utilitarian character which commends Mill to the practical Briton. But to say that his writings are not largely read is to say too much. So long ago as

not largely read is to say too much. So long ago 23
1847 Mr. Iroland tells us:

No sooner was it announced that he had decided to revisit this country and to read lectures, than applications from every part of the kingdom began to flow in, and in many cases it was found impossible to compily with the wishes of the requisitionists, from a fear of committing him to engagements which might have become burdensome to him.

The people who were so eager to hear Emerson lecture were presumably people who had read his books. If there be such a thing as an Emerson legend, or that very different thing which the Times calls a culte, it can hardly have swollen to great proportions six and thirty years ago. His books, it in 1841 has long been scarce. But Bohn's edition of the Works in two very closely printed volumes was Mr. John Morley's editorship. The other day I met have interests in life too numerous and too far recare much for Emerson. He cared more for only "one who was in the iront rank of the poets him, I found, than for many things apparently much nearer to him. Of personality infinenced younger men of genius in Emerson's writings he knew little. He had been able to lay hands on but one book. What riveted knew not where to get a copy of his works, the

Taking down the English edition of the "Essays" to verify its date, I am struck with the way in which the publisher has thought fit to introduce it to the English public. It is a duodecimo volume, bound in green cloth, lettered on the back "Emerson's Essays-Preface by Carlyle"; and the title-page is ideals. But if he has not made an absolute sur-Essays. By R. W. Emerson, of Concord, Massachu- render of his critical judgment, he is nevertheless a sotts. With Preface by Thomas Carlyle. London : James Fraser, Regent-st. MDCCCXLI." It is plain erson was all unknown in England. And I should be much obliged to any bibliographer who would explain why this interesting volume is further lettered on the back, at the bottom: "Nickis on, London." Nickisson is not the publisher, who, as we have seen, is James Fraser; nor the printer, for the printers are Robson, Levey & Franklyn nor the binder, whose ticket is pasted on the inside as Westleys & Clark. So who is Nickisson, and what had he to do with the making of this book !

Mr. Ireland gives extracts from this Preface, which. perhaps has nowhere been printed in full, but he mits the opening sentences which, if they have not much to do with Emerson, are at least curiously illustrative of the spirit in which Carlyle, whether for himself or for a dear friend, approached the mblio:

To the great reading public entering Mr. Fraser's and other abops in quest of daily provender, it may be as well to state, on the very threshold, that this little Reprint of an American Book of Essays is in nowise the thing suited for them; that not the great reading public, but only the small thinking public, and perhaps only a portion of these, have any question to ask concerning it. No Editor or Reprinter pan expect such a Book ever to become popular here. But, thack Heaven, the small thinking public has now also a visible existence among us, is visibly enlarging itself.

And to his small thin king public Carlyle commands | The Quarterly Review, in the course of a severe arti- some pure.

the "Essays" as only he could. The Times reviewer, as if expecting and desiring that all literature should be so written in the true newspaper manner that he who runs may read, complain, that Emerson is too difficult, too vague and too questionable. But already Carlyle had confessed as much, and his comment upon that matter is still

worth reading and re-reading:
What Emerson's talent is we will not altogether estimate by this Book. The utterance is abrupt, fifful; the great idea not yet embodied struggles toward an embodiment. Yet everywhere there is the true heart of a man; which is the parent of all talent; without which much talent cannot exist. A breath as of the green country—all the welcomer that it is New-England country, not second-hand but first-hand country—meets us wholesomely everywhere in these "Essays;" the authentic green Earth is there, with her multians, rivers, with her mills and farms. Sharp gleams of insight arrest us by their pure intellectuality; here and there, in heroic rusticism, a love of modest manfulness, of mild invincibility, low-voiced but lion-strong, makes us to thrill with a noble pride.

The passage bears Carlyle's hall-mark in every worth reading and re-reading:

The passage bears Carlvie's hall-mark in every line; in none more, will his disciples think, than in the emphatic announcement that the true heart of a man is the parent of all Talent. Yet the sentence is an all but literal translation from a writer too little read in these days. It was Vauvenargues who said : " Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur," and it might not be difficult to find it much further back than that high-souled French moralist of the eighteenth century. The most enthusiastic of Emerson's admirers need hardly strive to say more of him or of his "Essays" than Carlyle when he said : Let me in plain English recommend this little Book as the Book of an original veridical man"; and again : "We will call it the soliloquy of a true soul, alone under the stars, in this day." Carlyle guards himself none the less against being supposed to accept his friend's views or teachings:

In a very enigmatic way, we hear much of the "universal soul," of the etc., etc.; flickering like bright bodiless Northern Streamers, notions and half-notions of a metaphysic, theosophic, theologic kind are seldom long wanting in these "Essays." I do not advice the British Public to trouble itself much with all that; still less to take offence at it. That anybody should have dreamed of describing

curred to Carlyle; could hardly have occurred to any reasonable or reasoning human being.

Certain it is, however, that there did at one time to compare them with those which became known later, and with the accounts which curious notions about the relations between Emerble for dulness of mind used to speak of Emerson as how strong was Emerson's odd preference for trans- a disciple of the author of "Sartor Resartus." "The lations of great books to the genuine books them- American Carlyle" is a phrase that has been appiled to Emerson. It might just as well be applied said, "Montaigne seems to lose if you look into him to Andrew Jackson. Less of that nonsense is talked in the original old French." The notes here given | now, but even now it can do no harm to repeat that the sympathy between these two friends was in a very slight degree intellectual, or even moral, in letters, and contain passages which did not appear | the common sense of the latter word. Hardly a in the ever-famous "English Traits." There is one subject could be named in which their teachings on Carlyle: "My own feeling was that I had met look to the same end except with reference to character and conduct. Both valued sincerity, veracity. and the kindred virtues. But the problems of history, of polities, of society, got for the most part quite contradictory solutions from these two students. Their ideas differed as their styles differed; and you cannot say much more than that.

The work recalls to mind an early talk with Emerson, I think the first I had, somewhere about 1854. Save among the elect, it was then the fashion in Boston (for even in Boston they are not all elect) to disparage the great Scotchman as a writer of English. Emerson asked me if I had read much of Carlyle. I said no. "But you should," rejoined he. 'Notwithstanding his style?" I queried. "Above

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROSSETTI.

DANTE GABRIEL EOSSETTI. A Record and a Study. By WILLIAM SHARP. 16mo, pp. vnl., 432. Mac-millan & Co.

The character of Mr. Sharp's interesting volume is well expressed by itstitle. It is neither a memoir nor is it precisely a critical ersay, but it is literally a record of the work of a very remarkable painter and poet, and an attempt by a somewhat of his hero, and is able at times to throw light upon obscure things which have perplexed critics. He has laid out his work in a clear and systematic manner. The first chapter embraces a brief sketch of Rossetti's life, not more ample than notices which have already appeared in print, but sufficient as an introduction to the "study." The second chapter is devoted to an exposition of "the Preraphaelite ldea." and an analytical account of that famous periodical, The Germ, in which the doctrines of the brotherhood were first given to the world. The rest of the book is occupied with an exhaustive survey of Rossetti's productions, first in art and next in letters. These chapters are in part critical, but in the main they are descriptive, and so far at least as the art portion is concerned the description is to be added, have never been very acceptable in is wonderfully vivid and complete. It is almost England. Some have never been reprinted unnecessary to say that Mr. Sharp is an ardent adseparately. The "Essays" (first series) published | mirer and disciple of the master to whose fame he consecrates this laborious memorial. He reveres Rossetti as " one of the central figures of our agepublished less than ten years ago. I wrote you a man whose far-reaching personal influence it is some months since that Messrs. Macmillan would not easy to measure, whose poetle work has added shortly bring out an edition in six volumes, under new richness to our noblest literature, and whose devotion to and pursuit of a high ideal in art has in Scotland a man born in the year of Emerson's resulted in paintings whose splendor and depth of second visit to England, who from his position in color have inaugurated a new era, while they have the country and in politics might be supposed to recalled a past giory such as the noblest of the Venetian school alone possessed in like degree." moved from speculative literature to allow him to And in another place he speaks of Rossetti as not two arts to an extent even at present widely recognized, and to whom is to be traced as to imme his attention on this remote American was his diate fount the widespread asthetic movement character; the purity, the loftiness of aim, the (insistence on a beautiful in place of an ugly or nobility of which he had heard. He declared he commonplace environment) which has so affected and changed our social life, the principle of which whole of which he was eager to read, and was de- is still a potent influence in the formation of a great lighted to hear that they would ere long be pub- school of poetic art, and, though to a less degree, lished in England. An incident of that sort consid- still guides or affects our higher literature." A truerably enlarges one's conception of the hold Emer- record, indeed, of Rossettl's work could 'array be son has on the present generation, or on the best prepared, the work itself could hardly be understood, except by one who was in harmony with the artist's feeling and a firm believer in his principles. It should be said in justice to Mr. Sharp that he is not insensible of certain of Re-setti's shortcomings, and that he sees how far the realization of his conceptions was often inferior to his most sympathetic and reverent interpreter. His exposition of "the Preraphaelite Idea" is

> sidering the nature of the subject that should not surprise us. The asthetic movement of which Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and their companions, were the first representatives, was a part of a great national awakening in art, philosophy and religion, which led to a defiance of modern tradition and conventionalism, and a resolute recurrence to trath, and to nature as the criterion of truth. Preraphaelitism, therefore, although it showed such a strong tendency toward the devotional and mediseval, was essentially a sceptical revolt. And yet Mr. Sharp traces it to no less a parentage than John Henry Newman and the "Traces for the Times." The Oxfora Movement in religion produced the ecclesiastical revival, and that begot the study of mediaval art, and Rossetti was the legitimate produet of Pugin and the Gothic revival. This gencalogy is not easily reconciled with what the au-ther says a few pages later about the sceptical spirit of Preraphaelitism, but it will not be questioned by those who are familiar with the early works of the brotherhood. They took the name by which they are known because they recognized in the painters who preceded Raphael an absolute reliance on nature, not because they set a false value upon the delimention of hard, literal, prosaic fact.

less satisfactory than the later chapters, but con-

cle on the school, recognized the poetic feeling with which Rossetti always anflused his work, even though his disciples failed to do so: " With him," it says, "it was realism no longer, and though it perhaps retained a more archaic treatment and distribution than was usual with other painters, it was never tue slave of material, but appealed by mental images rather than by the rigid imitation of facts. . . . The poetic idea rather than the mework." Mr. Sharp remarks that the student of art is generally taught first to attain a mastery over form, then to strive for a corresponding result with color, and finally to think of the postic idea, but Rossetti reversed this process; he thought first of his poetic motif, next of its representation through his marvellous powers of color, and lastly of forma matter in which he never attained the highest technical power, for his drawing was often singu larly faulty. He had all the Greek love and veneration for the beautiful, but none of the Greek fondness for light, clearness and severity of outline. His spirit was more akin to the cothic instinct of in definiteness and elaboration, the harmonies of diftused color, and the supernatural fancies and deep symbolism of the mystics. The hardness and angularity which are popularly supposed to be characteristic of the Preraphaelites are observable only in his earlier works, painted before the significance of color took hold on his imagination. Throughout Mr. Sharp's analysis of the paintings the details of color are described with great care, and the affect tionate pains which he expends upon this task are rewarded by what he must look upon as the most satisfactory result, for he certainly conveys to readers who have never seen the works a deep impression of splendor, richness and sonsuous charm. In tals Venetian affluence of color and in spirituality of expression Mr. Sharp holds Rossetti to be unrivalled in our times. There is another aspect of his art which is more open to debate. Rossetti's types of beauty are not universally accepted; but our author defends them with ardor. " It is in his female facial beauty that Rossetti has surpassed all living painters. It is surely admissible to say that he has given an individual spiritual significance to the remale face such as art has not yet recorded, invested it with a charm of spiritual beauty wholly original. The type may or may not be of the high est, may or may not appeal to many, but it is undoubtedly a type such as we look in vain for in antecedent, and indeed in contemporary art; and there are occasions when the intensity of its inner significance is so strong as to constrain the beholder to the strange spiritual personality represented, alone, leaving him altogether oblivious to the details of the rendering." Mr. Sharp does not attempt to define the relative rank of Rossetti's pictures among themselves, but there are two to which fame has assigned a special importance, namely, the "Beata Beatrix," in the possession of Lord Monat-Temple, and the "Dante's Dream," in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool. Our author's description of the latter work is particularly good. The first impression this great picture makes upon the sympathetic spectator," he remarks, " is of the extraordinary depth, harmony and beauty of the color, a charm that grows and grows with each renewed inspection, and which, apart from every other merit of interpretive imagination and technical skill, would alone entitle its painter to rank among the highest not only in England but in any modern school in Europe." Sir Noel Paton, in a letter to Mr. Sharp, gives it still more emphatic

I was so dumbfounded by the beauty of that great picture of Rossetti's called "Dante's Dream" that I was unable to give any expression to the emotions it excited—emotions such as I do not think any other picture, except the "Manonna di San Sisti" at Dresden, ever stirred within me. The memory of such a picture is like the memory of such a picture is like the memory of such impered music; it makes one who fully teels it—silent. Fifty years hence it will be named among the half dozen supreme pictures of the world. world.

That it should be possible to doubt whether the painter of one of the half dozen supreme pictures of the world was not greater as a poet than as a painter, is surely one of the most extraordinary facts in the history of art and letters; yet Mr. Sharp quotes with at least qualified assent the common statement that Rossetti " was born a poet and made himplace of that work in modern art and literature. It is a serious and careful but not a too ambitious book, which aims at a useful object, and achieves it. Mr. Sharp had the advantage of kossetti's personal friendship, and was one of the lew intimates of his last years. He has something to tell us, therefore, of the unpublished opinions and theories of his hero, and is able at times to three lines. Sharp tollows the same method to the same method.

**Self an artist." The careful reader of this volume, with all its warm eulogies of the paintings and drawings, will probably be driven to the same con clusion—that verse rather than the brush was the medium through which Rossetti's poetic feeling found the most spentaneous, facile and complete expression. In the consideration of Rossetti's litterative of the unpublished opinions and theories of his hero, and is able at times to three lines. which he oserved in the chapters on art-that is to say, he applies himself mainly to the task of expository comment, taking up all Rossetti's writings in turn, prose and verse, original composicion and translation, and explaining in each case the subject, the mode of treatment and the principal characteristics. This method does not lend itself readily to the higher kind of criticism, but it has important uses; and if the author does not undertake to pronounce authoritative and comprehensive judgments, he nevertheless enlightens us by faithful and sympthetic analysis, with many evidences of acute and just percention. An instance of his critical keepness is afforded in his remark apon Ros setti's imperfect feeling for nature-a defect which, in spite of Preraphaelite theories, is no less apparent in his pictures than in his poems. It is only of the poems, however, that Mr. Sharp is speaking when he says: "To Rossetti, except in a few noteworthy instances. I doubt if nature was ever much more than a picturesque accessory. He certainly did not love it as a poet,-neither with the passion of Shelley, the joy of Keats, the deep understanding of Wordsworth, nor the enthusiasm of Burns; and though lines here and lines there may be taken from his poems replete with beauty and concise accuracy, yet they are markedly exceptions to the rule. Where the heart is not, the spirit does not care to dwell, and save only in what are most unmistakably his moments of inspiration, natural images have ever to be summoned and come not of themselves thronging upon the mind." Mr. Sharp's general verdic. upon Rossetti's poetry will be sufflciently clear from the following extract:

ciently clear from the following extract:

While there seems to me but little doubt that his supreme poems are "Sister Helen," "Rose Mary," and "The King's Tragedy," there is as little doubt that the sonnet was his special vehicle of eapression, and that he has used it in such a way that his name as a sonnet-writer must always be associated with Shakespeare, Milton, Mrs. Browning and Wordsworth. "The House of Life" is as much a revelation of the inner man as is the collection by the author of "Hamlet": and if Rossetti's sonnets are not as a rule characterized by the imperaticeness of those of Milton, by the acute personal note of the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" or by the serent ransparence of the best of Wordsworth, they have these qualities in less degree, blended with other characteristics that place them in the front rank of sonnet literature. They have a luminous vision, an urgeucy of revelation, that now and again become overwhelming, though they seldom reach to the heights of intellectual passica, seldom spring from aspiration, spiritual hope or wide human sympathy. In addition to this, they are in general characterized by sonofous metrical and rhythmical effects unparalleled in our language; so much so, that it may be doubted if any literature, even that of Spain, could produce a poem or connetsequence equal in depth and volume of sound to "The House of Life."

Mr. Sharp shows so much conscient iousness in his attention to Rossetti's work that it is surprising to find him absurdly careless in his own. He is a poet and now and then he writes a page distinguished for oriliancy, animation and high flush; but for the most part his style is slovenly and inaccurate sometimes it is so awk ward as to deserve the epithet, illiterate. "Only comparatively now and then did this occur"; " Decidedly the first two poems of the 'Poems' that were composed were 'the Blessed Damozel' and 'My Sister's Sleep"; "Every incident has stamped upon it the unmistakable stamp of veracity to country and circumstance"; "It is difficult whether to admire most"; " A question ever being discu-sed, and last summer waged ofter for and against in reference to Sir Frederick Leigh ton's beautiful and nobly conceived 'Phryne at Eleusis"; "Made himself what he often despuired of being possible "-these are a few specimens of ar inelegance which causes us almost incessant irritation. And considering the reputation of the publishers we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment also at the frequent examples of bad proof-reading which distigure an otherwise handNew Dublications.

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A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, 14 miles from New-York: children receive a mother's care. MARCH 5.—New classes formed in Claverack (N. Y.) College and Hudson River Inst., three miles from Hudson City, N. Y. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., President. ROCKLAND COLLEGE. — Nyack - on - the Hudson. Both seres, \$225. Send for catalogue. W. H.

For Both Sexes-Country

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STATE SECURITIES.

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from the whole United States, of breadstuffs, provisions, tallow and dairy products. Compared with the exports in the month of December, 1882, the month of January shows changes as follows: An increase of 1,872,198 bushels and of \$1,154,879 in value of corn; a decrease of 1,239,340 bushels and \$1,167,174 in value of wheat; a decrease of \$1,090. 93,389 barrels and of \$1.082,622 in value of flour (total decrease in value of all breadstuffs, \$1,211.755); a decrease of 682,551 pounds and of \$155,635 in value of beef; a decrease of \$5,415,666 bounds and of \$1,031,865 in value of hog products: a decrease of 690,727 pounds and of \$54,696 in value of cotton; a decrease of 1,387,318 pounds and of \$180,117 in value of dairy pr ducts (butter and cheese). The total decrease in value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value of the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table gives value for all the items is \$2,634,058. The subjoined table git ues of the exports of each article named in the months of January for three years; the total for January, 1883, is \$3,624,283 less than for 1881 and \$1.345.502 greater than for 1882: TOTAL EXPORTS IN JANUARY.

Breadstaffa. \$1881. \$1883. \$18 1899-1900. Arkansas 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. issue... Arkansas 7s, M & L. R.

Total values \$30,147,888 \$25,177,903 \$26,523,405 Of course the term "breadstuffs" includes all grains, wheat, flour and corn meal. Taking the period of seven months ended January 31, 1883, \$9,500,000 over the same period ended January 31, 1882; but the exports of provisions, etc., for the same time show a decrease of \$17,500,000; so that the net decrease for the seven months is \$7,809, 385. Compared with the same seven months of the preceding year, end-d January 31, 1881, the total decrease in values shown by the latest period is \$69,340,598. The following table shows the exports of the articles named for periods of seven months for three years: months for three years:

EXPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS. July 1 to Jan. 31— 1880/81. 1881/82. 1882/83. Of breadstuffs. \$168,430,000 \$124,121,449 \$133,696,842 Of provisions, etc. 89,675,023 72,543,380 55,068,592 Totals for 7 mos., \$258,105,032 \$196,664,810 \$188,765,434 To-day being a legal holiday, the Stock and all other Exchanges in this city are closed.

The latest quotations for State, Bank and Railroad bonds were as follows:

RAILROAD BONDS.

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Cen. R.of N.J. Adjustment?s. 1903 195 ½ 108
Lehigh & W. B.
con. ass. 101 ½ 102 . 12432

LIVERPOOL Feb 22-5:00 p. m - Cotton—Good Middling Uplands, 55-d. Low Middling dollards, 55-d. Low Middling dollards do. 57-d. Good Ordinary do. 57-d. Middling Orleans, 54-d.; Low Middling do., 58-d.; Good Ordinary do., 57-d.; Ordinary do. 54. Low Midding do., 5-3d.; Good Ordinary do., 5'-3d.; Ordinary do. 5d.

Livercol., Feb. 22.—5:00 p m.—Cotton—lne sairs of the day included 8,000 balos American.

Livercol., Feb. 22.—5:00 b. m.—cotton dult: Midding Chiands 5-5c: Orleans do. 5-3d. Sairs, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Recents, including 1,000 bales, including 18,500 American. Futures—Uplands, Low Midding clause. March and April delivery, 540,40d; do. April and May delivery, 544,4d, 13b, 544,4d, 13b, 544,4d, 13b, 544,4d, 13b, 544,4d, 13b, 544,4d, 13b, 444,4d, 14b, EUROPEAN MARKETS

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Feb. 22.—Racon, Cumberland Cut, 480,: Shorts Rib 49nd, Pork, Prine Mess, 88,001 do Western, 8909. Lard, Prime Western, 57,6d, Cheese, American Choice, 6530d, Cord, 671d for Mixed old, Turpentine Spirits, 89604, Provisions—Lard, 560d per cent for American, Breakstuffs—Corn, 6/10/5d forold Mixed Western, Wheat, 59606/21 id per cental for California Cub, Subdavion for Red Western Spring, 944,59/11d for Red Winter.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Spirits Turpentine, 38/9d. Calcutts Linseed, 45/6d per quarter, Linseed Oil, 2/2/15/26/23 OF per tan, Tailow 48/ per own Relined Petroleum, 6/418

6/4d, per sail.

RAVER, Feb. 22.—Wucor's Lard closed at 71 france 50 continues per 50 kilos.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum, 19 france 75 centimes for Fine Pale American pale and 19 france 25 centimes soliera. Wilcor's Lard, 141 france 50 centimes per 100 kilos.

EUROPEAN PINANUIAL, MARES ETA. 118 2 122 2 Peorta, Dec & E E div 1st 6s.... 101 102 2 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARCETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22-d:30 p. m .- Consols, 1025 to for money

M. & St. P. Istm. C. & Dec. A. M. & St. P. Istm. C. & M. A. St. F. Istm. C. & Dec. L. 1903. 1224, 12345 M. & St. F. Istm. C. & Dav. ... 120 ... M. & St. F. Istm. C. & Dav. ... 96 ... M. & St. F. Ist. D. St. L. & C. & Dav. ... 96 ... M. & St. F. Ist. D. St. L. & C. & Dav. ... 96 ... M. & St. F. Ist. D. St. L. & C. & Dav. ... 96 ... M. & St. F. Ist. D. St. L. & G. St. D. St. L. & St. D. St. L. & St. P. M. & St. F. M. & St. P. L. & D. St. L. & St. P. M. & St. P. M. & St. P. L. & D. St. L. & St. P. M. & M. & St. P. M. & M. & St. P. LONDON. Feb. 22—6:30 p. m.—Consols, 102½; for money, and 102½; for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 56½; do. Second mortgage, 192½; Erfe, 36½; Hinois Central, 147; Iteading, 26½; Mexican Railway Imited Crilinary 142½.

Bar siver is quoted at 50½; do. Second mortgage, 192½; Erfe, 36½; Hinois Central, 147; Iteading, 26½; Mexican Railway Imited Crilinary 142½.

Bar siver is quoted at 50½; do. Second mortgage, 102½; do. Second mortgag checks.

Pauls, Feb. 32.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 7,800,000 francs gold, and 1,900,000 francs silver.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 34 to 3 per cent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head; quality fair and demand good; market opened stronger, but closed weaker; Mixed \$6 25 25 60; Heavy, \$6 80 287 50; Likent, \$6 20 287; Skips \$1 25 288.

Cattle:—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 4,300 head; market more active and steadler than yesterday; Exports, \$5 80 285 20; Good to Choice shipping, \$5 15 285 70; Common to Fair, \$4 50 285, Mixed Bunchers and Canning moderately scrive and firm; Common to Fair, \$2 50 283 75; Medium to Good, \$4 284 0 800 keeps, and Peeders, in moderate supply and good demand at \$3 25 284 75.

Shep:—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,700 head; trade slow and weaker; common to Fair, \$3 284; Medium to Good, \$4 50 285 26; Choice to Kaira, \$5 10 286 40.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn. Feb. 22.—Cattle:—Receipts, 183 head; market slow at yearers, \$7 30 287 40; Vorkers, \$7 10 287 30; \$8 25 00 285 30. Baltimores, \$7 30 287 40; Vorkers, \$7 10 287 30; \$8 287 29.—Receipts, 2,500 head; prices about the same as yeaterday. LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH

European Advertisements.

at. COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF at. Finest and cheapest Meat davoring stock for ups, Made Dishes and Sauces. COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF Moat. An invaluable and palatable Tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful." See "Medi-cal Press." "Lancet," British Medical Journal," &c. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF
Meat. Caution—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of
Baron Liebir's Signature, in Blue link, across Lobel
This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap
and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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Meat To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and
Chemists, Sole Arents for the United States (whole;
sale only), C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch-avenue,
London, England.
Sold wholesale by Park & Tilford, Smith & Vanderbeck
Aker, Merrall & Condit, McKesson & Robbins, H. K. & F B
Thurber & Co., and Messrs, W. H. Scieffelin & Co.

Legal Notices.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK va. THE KNICKERSOCKER IFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Judgment entered in this action on the Sich day of Desember. 1882, is the office of the eight of the said Supreme Court, made in said action on the Sich day of Judgment Court, made in said action on the Sich day of Judgment Court, made in said action on the Sich day of Judgment Court, made in said action on the Sich day of Judgment Court, in the undersigned Charles II. Funsell, as the receiver of the said the Kulckerbocker Life Insurance Company, located in the City of New-York. do hereby require all persons who have, or intend to assert any claim of any nature whatsoever, whether based on any policy of life insurance or upon any other contract or liability of any kind, against the said the Kulckerbocker Life Insurance Company, or against myself as the receiver thereof, to exhibit their respective claims with a stateme, to f the nature and character thereof to me, as such receiver, at mor office. No. 52 williams, st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1883, and thereby make themselves parties to the action; proof of the correctness of such claims to be made by the oath of the claims, who shall make default and fall so to do within the time prescribed for that purpose in said order, to, wit, on or before the 15th day of August, 1883, will be prescluded from all benefit of the decree male in this action, and from a participation in the distribution of the assets of the said kinkerbocker Life Insurance Company.

Receiver Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

Bankrupt Notices.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1883, a warrant in bankruptey was issued against the estate of Lemmel Angustus Kin ey, of the city of New York, in the County of New-York and state of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupten on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assigness of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptey to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the city of New York, in said district, before Isase Dayton, Register, on the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock m.

Dated New York, Pebruary 19, 1883,

10 CL B. ERHARDT, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,